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dawn of its history. Iloilo which would undoubtedly be the capital, is completely beyond the reach of that third of the population living in the northwest corner. The other items of this scheme show an equal lack of knowledge of the fundamental factors involved in the present makeup of the Philippine government. The Americans who have been at the head of the Philippine government have recognized the wisdom of the political organization that the Spaniards worked out for these Islands during their three hundred and thirty years of occupation, and therefore have made practically no alterations in the political divisions already established. It is unfortunate that Judge Blount with his intimate knowledge of the war period of our colonial government was unable to withstand the pressure of partisan politics, and has therefore spoiled what might have been a good history of an important period of our national life, in order to produce a controversial book that is of doubtful value to the cause for which it was written.

O. GARFIELD JONES.

*A Treatise on the Laws Governing the Exclusion and Expulsion of Aliens in the United States.* By CLEMENT L. BOUVÉ. (Washington, D. C.: John Byrne and Company. Pp. xxvi+915.)

Mr. Bouvé's careful, thoughtful and elaborate treatise on the exclusion and expulsion of aliens is at once a contribution to international law and an examination of the methods adopted by one country—namely, the United States—to exclude and, in appropriate cases to remove, from its jurisdiction undesirable aliens. It is in the highest sense of the word, an original treatment of the subject as it is based not upon statements of distinguished authors as to the right of each nation to determine for itself the make-up of its body politic, but upon the provisions of treaties, enactments of congress, and their judicial determination by the federal courts of the United States. The theoretical right of an independent nation to exclude certain classes of foreigners from its territories, to impose conditions of entry, and to devise necessary or appropriate rules and regulations both for their entry, residence, and, in given cases, their expulsion, is considered with great care and in great detail. The literature on the subject is quoted and utilized, but Mr. Bouvé prefers, and in the opinion of the reviewer properly, to rely upon the authoritative statements on these important questions to be found in leading and carefully considered decisions of the supreme court.

But frequent as are the quotations from judicial decisions they form but a comparatively small part of the treatise. Mr. Bouvé does his own thinking, states his conclusions and their reasons in his own language, and enhances the weight of his conclusions by apt quotations from the courts. He is the master, not the slave, of his authorities. In the next place, Mr. Bouvé reproduces in his text the provisions of treaties dealing with his subject and the laws enacted to give effect to them, as well as the provisions of the statutes passed in the absence of treaties to prevent the admission or residence of aliens which it is the declared policy of our country to exclude. But treaty stipulations and clauses of statutes do not stand alone. They are analyzed and supplied with a comment at once clear and convincing—historical when history is required; critical as occasion demands.

Mr. Bouvé does not discuss the question whether it is wise or unwise to restrict immigration. He neither commends nor visits with his approval the policy which our government has been pleased to adopt. There are no tables showing the nationality of immigrants; there are no statistics indicating the numbers of foreigners that have come to the United States. His volume is in no sense a sociological study; it is a legal treatise. He is content to find that the United States as an independent nation has the power to refuse admission, as well as to deport those who have entered in violation of the laws, as well as those whose presence has been determined by statute to be undesirable. He shows that the nation, not the States of the American Union, possesses the right and the power to pass upon and determine these questions, and he is interested in explaining the methods taken to carry into effect the statutes which have been enacted for this purpose.

The first chapter, entitled "Power and Methods of Exclusion and Expulsion," deals with the general right of governments to exclude or expel; limitations imposed by international law on the exercise of the right; the exercise of the power in the United States. In this chapter—of more than 140 pages—he gives an historical account of the regulation of immigration by treaty and an analysis of the various acts of congress which have been passed from time to time.

The second chapter, entitled "The Existing Immigration Law," deals with the act of 1907 as amended in 1910. Each section of the law is quoted, analyzed, commented upon, and the departmental rules and regulations issued by authority of the act are examined and explained. After having considered the power and methods, and the existing immi-

gration law, Mr. Bouvé takes up and discusses at much length and with great care the status created by the law, of which unfortunately no adequate idea can be given in a brief review. This chapter, however, is especially called to the reader's attention as best calculated to show the strength of Mr. Bouvé's reasoning and the grasp of his entire subject. The balance of the work—chapter 4, entitled "Judicial Review of Administrative Decisions;" chapter 5, "Evidence;" chapter 6, "Deportation Procedure"—are technical and appeal primarily to administrative officers whose duty it is to execute the law, and to lawyers engaged in defending the rights and privileges of their clients.

The Appendix—pages 685–856—is not the least valuable part of the work. Appendix A gives the most important laws of foreign countries regarding the exclusion and expulsion of aliens. Some are summarized, others given in full; and, taken together, enable the careful reader to make a comparative study of the question. Appendix B prints the material portions of the laws relating to the admission of Chinese into the United States. Appendix C is very valuable, as it collects the departmental regulations governing the admission of Chinese. Appendix D reproduces the white slave traffic act of 1910, and, finally, Appendix E, the acts of the Philippine commission. A table of cases discussed or cited in the course of the work is prefixed, and the treatise closes with a very elaborate, detailed and useful general index, which has the valuable features of a digest.

A careful reading of this treatise from cover to cover, and a detailed and careful examination of its various parts show that the author has made a distinct and valuable contribution to the subject of which he treats. Dealing with a technical question of large, but nevertheless limited, interest, it is not to be expected that the work will become popular in the ordinary sense of the word; but Mr. Bouvé has the consolation that the time and industry spent upon the work have not been wasted, and that he has produced a careful, thoughtful, conscientious treatise, throwing light upon the subject and of genuine service to all those interested in the laws governing the exclusion and expulsion of aliens in the United States.

JAMES BROWN SCOTT.